

6th of August, 1858. The heavy shore end laid from Vaux to the Niagara last year, still remains, and was to be spliced to the main cable, so that both ends of the cable have been actually laid by the Niagara.

The telegraph fleet sailed from Plymouth on the experimental trip on the 29th of May. The cable was broken at the stern of the Agamemnon on the first attempt to lay it, on the 29th of June, and the effort in mid ocean on the last and successful attempt on the 29th of July.

It is now to be seen, I remain, very truly, your friend,
C. W. FIELD.

A LETTER FROM LIEUT. MAURY.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1858.

I send you a dispatch confirming the glorious announcement which you made this morning under your telegraphic head. It is an achievement that our children will boast of, that two great nations will glory in, and you may well afford to "tell it over again."

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 5, 1858.

"The Atlantic Cable," Washington.

The Atlantic cable on board of her Majesty's steamship Agamemnon and the United States steamer Niagara was joined in mid-ocean on Thursday, July 25, and is now successfully laid.

It appears that the Niagara arrived at the entrance of Trinity Bay on the 4th inst. This gave her six days for "mid-ocean," the place of junction. The distance "mid-ocean," during that time is nine hundred and forty-eight statute miles, which gives her an average "paying out" speed of six and a half statute miles the hour. True high speed was a most "happy hit" for it greatly diminished the strain upon the cable, and lessened its liability to the dangers of the sea.

The following extracts, taken from the cable, are taken from a letter written at the Observatory on the 28th March, 1858, to the Company, upon the best time for laying the cable, and which has happily proved to be the very best:

"Nevertheless, the enterprise upon which you are engaged is an important one. Good weather for it is very desirable, but almost indispensable; and these barometrical anomalies are suggestive. Perhaps it would be wise for the cable to be laid in the month of May, when the weather is generally calm and the air is usually in the most favorable condition possible; and that is the time which my investigations indicate as the most favorable for laying down the wire. I recommend it, and wish you good luck."

Yours, M. F. MAURY.

REJOICINGS IN THE CITY.

The full confirmation on Saturday of the great news about the Ocean Telegraph was received in this city with immense satisfaction. People who had begun to express anxious apprehensions that the whole thing was a hoax were suddenly silenced, while the enthusiastic believers of the first report were fairly wild with joy of their faith and their "I told you it was true."

Of course it would be impossible to give any intelligible idea of the opinions expressed in the matter, since they are almost as numerous as the people to express them; but a general satisfaction and a universal congratulation seemed to be the business of the afternoon and evening of Saturday. If any reader desires to know exactly what everybody said in every street in this city, let him remember what he himself said or would have said under the circumstances.

On Saturday evening Gosling's Restaurant, at the corner of Broadway and Leonard street, was illuminated, and we understand that some other private exhibitions of joy were made.

The Clerk of the Common Council, by request of the Mayor, has issued a call for an informal meeting to-day, to take suitable notice of the success of the Atlantic cable. The following has been sent to each Alderman, and a similar notice has been sent to the Councilmen:

NEW YORK, August 9, 1858.

The President being absent, it has been suggested by several members of the Board of Aldermen to meet on certain arrangements in connection with the successful laying of the telegraphic cable. You are, therefore, requested to attend an informal meeting on Monday, August 9th, at 12 o'clock, at the City Hall, at 12 M.

By order,
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The vestrymen of Trinity have determined on celebrating the event of the first successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph cable by ringing a merry peal on their set of bells, for an hour after the transmission of the first message.

At the Fulton street Prayer-Meeting on Saturday, a gentleman introduced the subject of the Ocean Telegraph as one of the great instruments of extending the knowledge of Christ among all nations, and proposed that, in imitation of the Andover meeting, all should tie and sing the long metre doxology.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

It was done, when Dr. Marsh led in fervent prayer and thanksgiving. The subject gave great life to the meeting, and, at the close, a gentleman proposed that, as soon as it should be in working order, a message should be sent from this meeting to praying brethren abroad, not merely to one city, but to distant lands, saying, Let us go and pray specially together before the Lord.

The Rev. Edwin Johnson, yesterday morning at the Broadway Tabernacle, alluded to the Ocean Telegraph in his discourse.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BROOKLYN.—Several buildings in the vicinity of the City Hall were illuminated on Saturday night in honor of the success attending the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and as a tribute to Capt. Hudson of the U. S. steam frigate Niagara, who is a resident of Brooklyn.

Haley's Building, opposite the Hall, was brilliantly illuminated, and made a grand appearance. Stewart's Band was stationed in the main hall on the second floor, and played "Hail Columbia," "God Save the Queen," "Yankee Doodle," and "Hail to the Chief," successively, to the admiration of a large crowd, which had assembled in the Park. The air of both nations were enthusiastically applauded.

The Post-Office also presented a brilliant front, with the inscription in large Roman letters—

HUDSON

in one window, and

NIAGARA

in the other, presenting a very fine appearance.

The Nassau Insurance Company, on the corner of Court and Remsen streets, was illuminated, and the Mechanics Bank building, on the corner of Court and Mechanic streets, containing forty windows, presented a most brilliant aspect. A transparency, containing the dispatch of Capt. Hudson to his family, was exhibited in the Court-street side as follows:

"TRINITY BAY, Aug. 5, 1858.

"God has been with us. The telegraph cable is laid, without accident, and to Him be all the glory. We are all well."

WM. L. HUDSON."

No. 296 Fulton street, occupied as a piano manufactory, No. 298, as the office of Dr. Geo. Cochran, and a private residence, and No. 300, as a lamp store, were all illuminated from basement to attic, and looked beautiful. The following inscriptions were exhibited in the windows of No. 296:

"Two worlds united!"

"Make the event!"

"Success to the Atlantic Telegraph."

"We are living, we are dwelling!"

"In a grand and awful time!"

"To us are of this world's ending."

"To be living is to shine."

The square about the Hall was crowded, and, to the music of the light of skyrockets, and music, the scene was imposing. Everybody appeared to be profited, and all passed off satisfactorily. The music ceased about 10 o'clock, the lights were extinguished, and the crowd gradually dispersed.

REJOICINGS ABROAD.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 7—12 o'clock midnight.

Today the greatest enthusiasm has prevailed here in regard to the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraphic cable. Every piece of bunting in the city was displayed and every bell was ringing.

Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon royal salutes were fired from the citadel, and also by the 1st Halifax Volunteer Artillery, who are on grand parade to-day.

All the public buildings and principal business establishments and private residences have been brilliantly illuminated during the entire evening, many of them being magnificently and gayly decorated with flags.

The Telegraph office here shone forth with transparency, in which the games of all celebrated in tele-

graphic annals were presented, that of Cyrus W. Field occupying the most conspicuous place.

An immense torchlight procession, headed by the Mayor, artillery and engine companies, paraded the streets until a very late hour, discharging sweet music to the citizens, who in vast numbers promulgated the telegraphic office.

Many persons came in by railroad from the surrounding country to witness the demonstration.

Double royal salutes of fifty-two guns each will be fired from the citadel and flag-ships by the Halifax Artillery at Queen Victoria's message to President Buchanan in passing through Nova Scotia.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

This afternoon the church bells were rung, flags displayed, and a salute of 100 guns fired in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

Upon receipt of the news of the cable's being successfully landed, a strong desire took possession of the people of Buffalo to celebrate the event in a manner becoming its importance. A Committee was appointed, and to-night was set apart for the celebration. It is the proudest day Buffalo has ever seen. The buildings on the principal streets are brilliantly illuminated, and bonfires are blazing on almost every corner, while guns are firing and bells ringing everywhere. Bands of music are also parading the streets, which are literally packed with an excited and joyous throng.

In the midst of the proceedings, Gov. King, accompanied by the Canal Commissioners, arrived from the tidal of steamboats on the canal; they were met at the dock and received by the Mayor and Council, and escorted through the main streets to the American Hotel, where speeches now are being made appropriate to the occasion.

In view of the success of the telegraphic cable enterprise, and the practicability of steam navigation on the canal, demonstrated by the trial just had, this day will long be remembered by the citizens of Buffalo as an epoch from which to date the commencement of its new growth.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, August 7, 1858.

General joyful feeling throughout the city. The printers celebrate the event to night with fireworks and speeches.

COLUMBUS, Saturday, August 7, 1858.

The citizens here are very much excited, they have been deceived once and are awaiting certain confirmation before having a great celebration.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

The Union Telegraph Office will be brilliantly illuminated to night with 600 lights in honor of the laying of the Atlantic cable.

REYLAND, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

There is great rejoicing here to night, in appreciation of the greatest event in the history of the world. All the bells are ringing a merry peal, and bonfires are burning in the streets. The Herald and Courier offices, the Bardwell and Franklin Hotels, and all the stores and many of the dwelling-houses are illuminated, and the people are full of enthusiasm.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, August 7, 1858.

Leavenworth advices of the 4th have been received by express to Booneville on the 7th.

Complete returns from Leavenworth County give a majority of 1,748 against the bill. Partial returns from Shawnee, Johnson and Franklin Counties show the majority against the bill to 4,704. The total vote of these counties, as received, is 8,452. It is thought the whole vote of the Territory will reach 13,000, and the opponents of the bill claim a majority of 9,000. Topeka cast 246 votes against the bill, and 10 for it. Leavenworth gave 122 against the bill, and 27 for it. Nothing has yet been received from the southern and western counties.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, August 7, 1858.

The Administration candidate for Congress in the 14th District has a majority in Buchanan and Platte Counties of 1,730 over Adams. Opposition. It is believed that Craig's majority in the District will exceed 3,000.

The official returns from St. Louis County give Barrett, Democrat, for Congress, 7,057; Blair, 6,631; and Breckenridge, 5,558. The whole Democratic ticket is elected by from one to three hundred majority. In the 15th District, Woodson is elected for Congress by about 600 majority. Anderson, in the 16th District, will get upward of 4,000 majority. Scattering returns from the 17th District indicate Neill's election over Zeigler by a large majority.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending June 30, 1858, were upward of \$3,000,000, against \$11,000,000 for the corresponding quarter of last year. Of these sums \$2,850,000 were received from customs. The expenditures of the same quarter were \$17,000,000 in 1857, and \$23,000,000 in 1858. Of the receipts for the last quarter \$12,600,000 were proceeds of Treasury notes.

The Treasurer's statement for the 3d inst. is as follows:

Balance.....\$3,322,803
Receipts.....1,219,374
Disbursements.....2,850,000
Receipts in excess of disbursements.....1,692,177
Reduction from last week.....58,832

Col. Ripley, Major Ramsey and Capt. Magruder, appointed by the Secretary of War, under that part of the act of June last, which makes an appropriation "for the alteration of old arms so as to make them 'breach-loading arms, upon a model to be selected 'and approved by a Board of Ordnance officers,' have reported in favor of Morse's model, inasmuch as they say it differs from the others by including the new and untried principle of a primed metallic cartridge, and recommend its adoption, with certain modifications suggested by him. The other Ordnance Board on breach-loading carbines has not yet reported. Some months ago, when the President of Nicaragua and Costa Rica met, and amicably arranged the question of boundary between the two countries, they also prepared an address or appeal, in the names of their respective Governments, and dispatched it to those of France and Great Britain, invoking their protection and assistance against the United States. Our Government has, in consequence, proceeded to act in such a manner as may plainly but firmly indicate to all foreign powers that the United States will not consent to their interference in Central American affairs, nor to any measures which may have the effect of injuring our interests in that British, invoking their protection and assistance against the United States. Our Government has, in consequence, proceeded to act in such a manner as may plainly but firmly indicate to all foreign powers that the United States will not consent to their interference in Central American affairs, nor to any measures which may have the effect of injuring our interests in that British, invoking their protection and assistance against the United States. 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